REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,529.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months... ...Rs. 24 } Includes Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ...	Rs. 5 0
Second do ...	„ 2 8
Third do ...	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	8 As. per Line.
Second do ...	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ...	2½ „ „

n the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable t me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Laird, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Tuticorin	13
„ Ratnagherry	6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingorla	7	„ Galle	15
„ Carwar	7	„ Nagapatam	19
„ Mangalore	8	„ Madras	20
„ Cananore	9	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Beddaherry	9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	10	„ Coringapore	24
„ Beypore	10	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	25
„ Alleppy	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N-ighberry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Mackay, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHEH	16
„ Kurrachee	April 1	„ Fao	16
„ Guadur	2	„ Kuweit	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	23
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bahrein	10	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Guadur	29
„ Fao	13	„ Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive Bussorah	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—[illegible] received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM[illegible]ICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Company from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered S.S. GREHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 67 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates:

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
TO MALTA ..... „ 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (embellished with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

*N.B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Adam £29	..... £18	..... £4
Suez 36	 22	 8
Port Said 36	 22	 9
Alexandria 39	 24	 9–10
Messina 50	 34	 14
Naples 50	 34	 14
Athens 50	 34	 14
Genoa 50	 34	 14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) 52	 35	 14–10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay for—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 5th November 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	470 H.P.	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,012 „	450 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class ...	Rs. 560
Second Class ...	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Co.'s Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Passengers with CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and
45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 31st March, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, and 560 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at M'Jagor, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the 13th proximo.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,964 Register, Captain W. Sergent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... £ 50
TO MALTA ..... £ 40

For Plans, &c., apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co.

2, Hornby Row.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 29th March, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer.	Up Steamer.
Leave Bombay ....Saturday.	Leave Cochin.....Friday.
„ Ratnaghherry.Sunday.	„ Beypore .....Saturday.
„ Vingorla..... „	„ Calicut ..... „
„ Goa ..... Monday.	„ Tellicherry..Sunday.
„ Carwar ..... „	„ Cannanore .. „
„ Honopta..... „	„ Mangalore..Monday.
„ Mangalore ....Tuesday.	„ Honopta ..... „
„ Cannanore....Wed'day.	„ Carwar .....Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry .... „	„ Goa .. „
„ Calicut ..... „	„ Vingorla... „
„ Bp. pore ..... „	„ Ratnaghherry.Wed'day.
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.	Arrive Bombay....Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI DADA, No 89, N-coda Street, or to No. 11, Meadow Street, and to Messrs. Dadabhoy & Cowarjee Manejee, the Agent at Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

EBRAHIM HUSSUN & Co.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES, AT ARTHUR BUNDER, COLABA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M., at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, the following cases of matches.

On account of the concerned ex Pembrokeshire :—

1,361	cases of matches, large and small safety
873	cases of matches, large and small safety
and tiger matches.	

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following landed property on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mahakore, widow of Sonoy Narotumdass Hurjeewandass, by order of Tribhowandass Vythiadass the Mortgagee.

All that right, title and interest of Bye Mahakore, widow of Sonoy Narotumdass Hurjeewandass, in and to all that piece or parcel of Fezen ary land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises, situate on the north side of that portion of the Second Bhoewadda Road at Dhoby Icewsur, in the Registry of the sub-district of Bholeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, of which the said ground Vizmath Pootalje and Khooshee Jugnunathjee and others are Fazendars, the same containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length from the north side to the south side thereof, and 10 feet in breadth from the east to west side thereof, be the same little more or less, and being bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the estate of the late Moteeram Vuliubram, on or towards the west by the house of Khimjee Mowjee, on or towards the north by the house belonging to the estates of the said Moteeram Vuliubram, and on or towards the south by the public road called the Second Bhoewadda Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 32, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Heeracoolie Mancoolie and now of Bhailal Dewchun.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

A very handsome and valuable pearl necklace, set with very rich brilliants.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Blackwood Furniture, plated 8 and 6 light Chandeliers, plated wall argand lamps with moons an drops, plated wall shades with pans and drops, globe lamps, 10 teakwood book cases, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

2 English Scot Terrier Dogs
1 Retriever „ Dog
Any Carriages and Horses may offer.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land or Ground at Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Burjorjee Maneckjee Bottlewalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot on the 14th of April next at 1 P.M., the following valuable land or ground, in 3 parcels.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,837 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Manoel Antone de Souza, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee Ghandi, partly by that of Dada hoy Rustomjee Sheriff, and partly by that of Burjorjee Merwanjee Mowjee, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by that of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, partly by that of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Lamba, and partly by that of Mengnjee, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Girgaum Back Road, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 298.

List and Extent of the Parcels.

Parcel No. 1—	88	square yard or 1'10-2-9 kathies."	
„	No. 2—258 4-9	„ „	3'25-1-9 ditto
„	No. 3—256-5-9	„ „	2 54 ditto
„	No. 4—245-8-9	„ „	3'12-5-9 ditto
„	No. 5 24 4-9	„ „	3'15-4-9 ditto
„	No. 6—251-6-9	„ „	3' 8-3-9 ditto
„	No. 7—254-7-9	„ „	3'21-4-9 ditto
„	No. 8—229-8-9	„ „	2'18-7-9 ditto

The plan of the premises can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, on account of the concerned, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

About 1,185 tons of Coals, landed ex ship Undaunted, arrived at Bombay from Birkenhead on 24th February 1873.

The Coals were shipped by Messrs. Sir John Cirie and Co., and were certified by Messrs. J. P. Higginson and Co., under date 27th September 1872, to be "of the best description known by the denomination of 'Laird's Welsh Hartley Steam Coal,' and to have been duly screened and made as free from dust as possible at the time of shipment."

Terms Ready Cash, on weight delivered. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and delivery to be taken from the Bunder within twenty-one days of date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Doctor J. Shillito.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of M. J. Shaw Steward, Esq.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new four-seated Open Carriage with lamps, pole, and shaft made to a dog, with a young high-caste silver Grey Arab Horse, a capital mover, and new set of English Harness.

A nearly new Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, made to order, with a set of new harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Fashionable Household Furniture, rich cut Glassware, best Electro-plated and Porcelainwares, a first-rate full-toned solid Mahogany brass bound semi-grand Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a light and neat strong English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Sons, 8, Long Acre, London, a pair of fast going silver Grey Arab Horses, best Chromolithographs and Photographs, Books, a large and choice collection of rare Plants and Ferns in English and Country Earthen and China Pots, &c., &c., at No. 27, Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th days of March inst., precisely at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Books, Plants, &c., of Thomas Wilson, Esq., proceeding to Europe the same comprising rich and plain cut glassware, handsome white green and gold bordered and white blue band and gold dinner services, white green and gold bordered breakfast service, white gold and painted dessert services, sets of best electro-plated beaded pattern spoons and forks, fiddle, thread, and kings pattern table cutlery, and handsomely carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, whatnots, Japanese stools with marble tops, a very handsome large size folding screen, drawing-room clock, sideboard, glass pedestal and hanging argand lamps by Tucker, 2, 3 and four light hanging argand lustre, first-rate chromolithographs, photographs and engravings in Oxford and other frames, very handsome marble and glass flower vases, marble figures, book and flower stand, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, several handsomely carved four-post bedsteads, complete, wardrobe, clothes press, gown stands, dressing glasses, bed-room chairs, chest of drawers, baby's cots and swings, mahogany toilet glasses, China lacquered easy chairs, a first-rate full-toned solid mahogany brass bound semi-grand tri-cord pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, walnutwood music stands, handsome table ornaments, Chinese bathing tubs, screens, tea caddies, punkahs, a large lot of valuable reading books, a large and choice collection of rare plants and ferns in English and Country earthen and China pots, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. precisely on the First Day.

A light and neat strong English-built Open Carriage by Silk and Sons, 8, Long Acre, London, together with a pair of fast going silver Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the first day at 6 A.M.

SALE OF SHIP STORES, BOATS, &c.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, the following Goods saved from the "Berenice" for the benefit of all concerned.

4 Boats and oars, 2 Life Buoys, 2 Binnicles, 2 Compasses, 2 Side lamps, Coils of Signal Halliards, Bale of Canvas, 2-Bundles Twine, 3 Tins preserved Potatoes, 1 Chest of Tea, 1 Bag of Coffee, 1 Clock, 1 Chronometer, by Hornby & Son, Liverpool, 1 Bell and sundry small articles.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, a very light and neat English-built Brougham, a powerful flesh-tint Grey Horse (if not sold privately), choice and rare Plants &c., &c., at No. 26, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of the Rev. John Paton, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Furniture Plated Glass and Crockeryware, at the Peninsular and Oriental Club, Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the Valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery of the P. and O. Club.

Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

BOMBAY CHURCH UNION.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the above UNION will be HELD THIS EVENING, 27th March, in the Boys' School of the Indo-British Institution, at 8 o'clock. Churchmen and Churchwomen are earnestly invited to attend.

JAS. SHEPHERD, Hon. Secy. *pro tem.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the following OLD IRON, or any portion thereof :—

Viz about 700 Tons of short pieces of Old Rails,
„ 1,300 „ of Wrot Scrap Iron,
„ 2,000 „ of Cast Iron Broken Pot Sleepers,
P. W. Chairs, &c.,

now lying on the Company's premises at Wady Bunder, Mazagon, where it can be viewed by application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers, which must specify the rate per ton for each description of Iron weighed over on the spot, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st of May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

Terms—CASH ON DELIVERY.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 26th March 1873.

AUCTION OF HORSES.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, at 4 o'clock P.M., the following ARAB HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, in consequence of the Owner, SHEIK ABDOOLLA bin SALEM, retiring from the Horse Trade :—

1. Iron Grey Galloway, 5 years—will make a handsome Lady's Horse.
2. Iron Grey, 14-2, 4 years—will make a handsome Charger for light weight.
3. Rattling Grey, Flesh-bitten all over, 14-1, 4 years—a very promising horse for the Turf.
4. Bay, 14-1½ ; 5 years—useful horse.
5. Dark Bay, 14-2 ; 5 years—a weight-carrier and useful horse.
6. Light Bay, 14-2 ; 5 years—very good hack.
7. Chesnut Galloway, 5 years ; well bred—a very likely horse.
8. Very handsome light Grey Horse ; aged.
9. Chesnut, 5 years ; broken to Harness.
10. Chesnut Galloway, 4 years.
11. Iron Grey, Number Lock ... ...
12. Nutmeg Grey, 14-3 ; 5 years—a very promising horse.
13. Small Grey Galloway, 4 years—a very nice hack.
14. Grey Galloway, 5 years—a very pretty Lady's horse.
15. Fleabitten Grey, aged—a good strong serviceable horse.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING CASES, STATIONERY, CABINETS, &c.

Thacker, Vining, & Co invite attention to their large and valuable Stock of these indispensable articles. Amongst which many of the newest and most useful designs manufactured.

THE REGISTERED THREE-FOLD "ROYAL DESPATCH BOX, (size 16½ by 11½ by 7 in deep), preventing a most convenient slope of writing ground, and all using a large space for documents, is best Russia lined with morocco, and contains the following fittings, all of best quality, viz. a book, Journal, Blotting folio, patent inkstand, light box, a supply of stationery, pocket table, ivory rule, paper knife, penknife, eraser, scissors, silver mounte pen and pencil-holder ; with Bramah lock and duplicate keys, in strong leather travelling case and strap. Rs. 135.

THE "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, the design is somewhat simpler than the above, the fittings are the same, but without the books, 14 by 10 by 7 in. deep, with strong leather travelling case. Rs. 95.

THE "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, a convenient and portable desk, fitted with, stationery, inkstand, pen, pencil, knife, scissors, blotter, &c., in fluted rosewood, with sunk handle, &c. ... ... Rs. 50.

TOURIST WRITING CASES in Morocco, with gilt double action lock, containing stationery, blotter, pen and pencil, inkstand, and compartments for stamps, pens, &c.

"Octavo" 9½ by 5½ by 2 inch ...	Rs. 10.
"Quarto" 11½ by 9½ by 2 inch ...	Rs. 22.

DE LA RUE'S "NE PLUS ULTRA," a very convenient form of Desk, containing ink-bottle, pen-tray, secret drawer, double flaps, with pockets, &c., &c., and fitted with a good lock—

Morocco leather, 14 by 12 in., Rs. 18-8 ; 16 by 14 inches .. Rs. 22	8
Do. sun quality ... 27-8 ; „ „ ...	30

TRAVELLER'S SOLID BROWN HIDE DESPATCH CASES. These are strongly recommended, they are of the very best materials, sewn throughout, and are thus almost indestructible ; the arrangement is simple and convenient.

Size 13 by 10 inch	Double action lock.	Bramah lock.
„ 14 „ 10½ „	Rs. 20	Rs. 22-8
„ 15 „ 11 „	Rs. 22	Rs. 24-8
	Rs. 24	Rs. 26-8

STATIONERY CABINETS, with folding Doors, Drawers, and Divisions for Stationery, of all usual size, Porcelain, Tabled, screw-top Ink-bottles, Date Cases, &c.

Oak, quarto size ...	Rs. 30
Do. foolscap size ...	45
Mahogany, quarto size ...	55
Do. foolscap size ...	50

THE REGISTERED STATIONERY CABINET, 15½ by, 12 by 10 inches high. The advantages offered by this arrangement are economy of space and the convenient position of the papers ; complete with pore-lain tablet, revolving date calendar, 2 inkstands and drawer ... ... Rs. 55.

Ditto, with morocco covered writing slope, Rs. 55.

STATIONERY BOXES of French-polished walnut, very strongly made, having partitions for Foolscap Papers, Official Envelopes, and the smaller sizes of both, fitted with good lock ... ... Rs. 25 0

Ditto	ditto	smaller ditto ...	12 0
Ditto	ditto	without lock ...	10 0
Ditto extra small, for Note Papers and Envelopes only			5 0

METAL STATIONERY CABINETS, Japanned black with gilt edges, having space for stationery, ink bottles, &c., fitted with a good lock ... ... Rs. 22 8

Ditto,	with	drawer ...	24 0

METAL STATIONERY RACKS, Japanned black, with gilt edges, strongly recommended for their neatness and durability. Price Rs. 7-8 ; with spaces for ink-bottles and pen tray ... ... Rs. 12-8.

LETTER CAGES, Japanned tin, for Post Delivery and Memoranda ... ... Rs. 5.

INKSTANDS, BLOTTERS, and OFFICE REQUISITES of every Description.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

New and Choice Materials.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless and absorbing ... ... Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour ... Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt ... Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing ... ... Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above ... ... Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ... ... Six for	52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk ... ... Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts ... From	7 8	8 8

Special Note.—ASQUITH & Co. have now in Stock Two Hundred Dozens of PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, in various Materials, ready for immediate use.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

Gents' Cotton Socks,

Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ... ... Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. ... ... „	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes. ... „	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do. ... „	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes ... ... „	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain ... ... „	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure. ... „	28 0	32 0

Gents' Real Merino Socks, Pure, Shrinkless, and extremely Soft.

Plain Mixtures (Grey) ... ... Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn ... ... „	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes ... ... „	17 8	19 8
Extra Super assorted shades ; a thin comfortable Hose ... ... „	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen ... „	17 8	19 8

Knickerbockers.

Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article ... ... per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ... ... „	2 0	2 4

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

Fine Gauze Merino Banians ... Six for	14 0	16 0
superfine Saxony ... ... „	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured by Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the Best Merino, Shirt-sleeves ... ... „	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance ... ... „	31 0	35 0
Real Indian Gauze, warranted half silk ; the most comfortable and durable under Vest made ... ... „	40 0	45 0

TAILORING DEP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Spinning shares. Other shares quiet. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	₹. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
40,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	230
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	107
40,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 3 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 2 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	457½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1640
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	400
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	5,600
250	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	9,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.	6,650
200	2,000	1,500	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	720
200	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	860
200	400	350	42½ ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	637½
150	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	470
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,500	all	500 ps.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
852	2,500	all	100 "	Alliance Spinning	2,400 nl.
100	5,500	all	"	Bombay Spinning	2,800
900	1,000	all	20"	Bombay United	955
4,900	150	150	25"	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,260
750	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,020
2,500	1,000	all	100 ps.	Manockji Petit's	1,110
900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	995
800	2,500	all	100 p.s.	Oriental	2,900
620	2,500	2,400	216 p.s.	Royal	2,050
60	1,000	all	...	Soondercdas Spinning ...	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
60,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,250	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	455
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of Chins.
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 7/16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16 to ¾d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16 to ¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 11/16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 13/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China... ...	60 Do. do. ...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...110 to 110½
Four & half per cent	...104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	...102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years	...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Market Rate ...	...112
...nch Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
...ch Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	...94
...icipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

...Y, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

...ate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd March 1873.

Open 289½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	51,730	0	0
...	91,674	0	0
...ns ...	911	0	0
...Telegraph ...	982	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,45,256	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1872. Open 249½ Miles.

Coaching ...	38,095	0	0
Merchandize ...	92,123	0	0
Earth Trains ...	...		
Electric Telegraph ...	968	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,30,786	0	0
Increase Rs.....	14,470	0	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market, but business done yesterday has been comparatively large. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 in.	99 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	4	0	to Rs. 4	4 6
" "	40	"	39	" 7	"	"	" 4 12	6 to " 4 13 0
" "	40	"	32	" 8½	"	"	" 5 12	0 to " 5 13 0
" "	45	"	36	" 8	"	"	" 5 12	0 to " 5 13 0
" Printzes	26	"	30	" 3	"	"	" 2 5	0 to " 2 5 6
" Madapollams	32	"	24	" 3	"	"	" 2 2	9 to " 2 3 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	at Rs.	4	13 0
1,000 "	Orange Cambrics	24 "	28 "			"	2 10 6
500 "	Purple Jaconets	40 "	20 "			"	2 13 0
2,500 "	Jaconets	40 "	20 "	at 3 9 0 to		"	3 0 0
300 "	White Dhotles	44 "	4-10			"	2 1 0
150 pairs	"	"	44 "	10 "		"	2 1 0
1,200 piece	GreysMadapollams	32 "	24 "	2½ lbs		"	1 10 0

COTTON.

The market close steady, without however any change in rates. The following purchasers are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150 candies	New Mawa & Bhowngur	Ready	...at Rs.	214-215	
50 "	" "	"	...at "	216½	
50 "	" "	"	...at "	217½	
25 "	" "	"	...at "	216½	
25 "	" "	"	...at "	217	
100 "	" Bhowngger	"	...at "	213	
150 "	" Compta	1 month	...at "	183	
100 "	" "	"	...at "	185	
75 "	" Agra	Ready	...at "	181	
150 "	" Veravul	"	...at "	188-190	
25 "	" Catch	"	...at "	204-206	
25 "	" Veerumgaum W.S.C.	"	...at "	200	
25 "	" Broach M. G.	"	...at "	216½	
100 "	" "	15 days	...at "	211	
200 "	" Curango	Ready	...at "	207½	
50 "	" "	"	...at "	206½	

CALCUTTA.—22ND MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities only small amounts, for investment orders, at quotations.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,420 and 1,425.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 111, and in demand.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH MARCH.

London	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Wooden Ships ... Myrabolns & Coir bdls Seeds ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t.nl £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t. nl £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl. £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ... Opium ... Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 7 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Ellora (s)	Fraser	Hongkong, March 6.
26	Menai (s)	Marratti	Trieste, March 1.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Goa, March 24.
26	Cingalese (s)	Peacock	Jeddah, March 10.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Industry	Russell	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Raffin, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Rustom, Pead, to Cutch.
Ship Richard McManus, Foster, to Akyab.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Memfi, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Lord Clyde, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athell s, 80 cases stout, Sorabjee, Sorabjee & Co.
Sjaellands, 335 barrels alum, H. D. Fisher & Co. ; 250 cases beer, Grendon, Tippett & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 118 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Gresham, 100 cases brandy, W. Watson & Co. ; 430 pieces planks, Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
Violet s, 13 cases matches, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally.
Oxfordshire s, 100 barrels copperas, R. Martin & Co.
Cospatrick, 5 cases gin, Payne & Co.
Anagi, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Khorassan, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Kingdom O'Fife, 88 casks beer, W. Smith.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa, 82 barrels beer, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 116 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchel & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 59 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.
Phaeton, 500 bundles galls, S. Moeljee.
Ellen Bates, 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Hannah Law, 34 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund ; 105 bales cotton, B. Joomkha ; 54 bales cotton, V. Govindjee ; 100 bales cotton, K. Hurridass ; 54 bales cotton, P. Bejenjee & Co. ; 400 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Nareliwala.
Octavia, 125 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thanderbolt, 148 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.
Atalanta s, 20 bales cotton, H. Manockram ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 70 bales cotton, J. Ramdayal ; 61 bales cotton, S. Khoosalchand ; 72 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 20 bales wool, T. Kavelram.
Alice Otto s, 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 324 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Violet, s, 100 bales cotton, V. Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.
Sjaellands, 200 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co. ; 835 bundles myrabollams, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co.
Atholl s, 30 tons old iron, R. Narrondass ; 100 bales cotton, H. Dods & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co. ; 73 bales wool, P. Ramjee.
Gresham s, 4,200 bundles coir yarn, D. Khimjee ; 2 bales cotton, B. Ambeidass ; 200 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co. ; 21 bales cotton, R Girdhurlall ; 59 bales cotton, R. Prayjee ; 312 bales cotton, R. Kanooe ; 50 bales cotton, P. Luckmidass ; 86 bales cotton, H. Nagsee & Co.
Ravensworth Castle s, 900 bags linseed, M. Simpson & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, R. Alladinbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, N. Pursotumdass ; 1,000 bundles galls, W. Nanabhoy.
Cingalese s, 300 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Khedive s, 309 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Australia s, 35 bales wool, F. G. Husson ; 50 bales wool, G. Fazul and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s, 150 bales hemp, W. Nicol and Co. ; 6 bundles ivory, K. Ramjee.
America s, 29 cases gum, D. Hassom ; 1 bundle skin, F. G. Hussom ; 12 bales skins, H. A. Cadur and Co. ; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Narranjee and Co. : 8 bales hides, C. Narjee ; 17 bales hides, C. Ebram ; 10 cases aloes, D. Khimjee.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Chester s, 500 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 150 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co. ; 202 packages coffee, V. Brothers.
Aristocrat s, 2 bundles skins, V. Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s, 200 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Way, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Saugor.

MARCH 26.

Ingham, Surgeon Major, 1-17th Foot, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Marx, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Deolalee.
Moyle, Lieutenant, 29th Punjab Infantry, on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Trant, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Strangway, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Johnstone, Colonel, 1st Grenadiers, on furlough, to England.
Johnstone, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Callian.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 31	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	April 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Mar. 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 28	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At P.M.		At 7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 31	Monday	May 19
"	Apr. 7	"	" 26
"	" 14	"	At 5½ P.M.
"	" 21	Friday	May 30
"	" 28	"	June 6
"	May 5	"	" 13
"	" 12		

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON	At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday	Apr. 8	Monday	June 2
"	" 22	"	" 16
"	" 5	"	" 30
"	May 19		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON	At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday	Apr. 5	Saturday	May 18
"	May 3	"	June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday	Apr. 14	Monday	Apr. 21
"	May 12	"	May 19
"	June 6	"	June 13
"	Mar. 24		

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
April 14. ...	April 22.	April 25. ...	May 7.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
April 12. ...	April 21.	April 24. ...	May 3.
May 10. ...	May 19.	May 22. ...	May 30.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION of 1873 OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission—HALF a RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it be a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles ; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye ; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious ; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Ancroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,

MESSRS. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. ORR and SONS, Madras ; Messrs. MADELEY & Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

STEWART—March 23rd, at Mahim Fort, of bronchitis, Wilfred Charles, infant son of Charles and Mary Stewart, aged 3 months and 25 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

DEY—March 20th, at Purneah, the wife of G. G. Dey, Esq., of a daughter.
DEANE—March 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant T. Deane, B. S. C., of a son.
KELLY—March 15th, at Allyghur, the wife of W. M. Kelly, Indigo Planter, of a son.
GANTZER—March 22nd, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. H. A. Gantzer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—BALDWIN—March 19th, at Christ's Church, Bankipore, George Macdonald Anderson, to Phebe Amelia Baldwin, widow.

DEATH.

D'ROZARIO—March 23rd, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, the Rev. Matts. J. D'Rozario, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873.

REUTER'S Calcutta agent is a man apparently of a very easy-going disposition, judging from his tardiness in telegraphing important news. We sometimes receive telegrams from this gentleman simultaneously with the newspapers containing full details of the occurrences telegraphed ; and it was not till half-past twelve o'clock yesterday that we received a despatch telling us of the important announcement made at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Tuesday, that Government have resolved not to reimpose the Income-tax, and have no other taxes to propose in its stead. This announcement was made by the Viceroy himself, who is reported to have said that he desired to keep the public completely informed upon the financial condition and prospects of the country, believing that complete publicity is an essential element to sound finance. Instead of the usual statement being made in Council by the Finance Minister, the accounts and estimates, together with the customary explanatory Financial Statement, will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

THE Manchester piece-goods market is falling in the estimation of foreigners. The great cotton city appears to have entered upon a downward course of trade, and it is sad to contemplate the gradual loss of a previously well-earned good name. But so it is, and hard as it is to realize this unpalatable truth and make the public confession, we can see no virtue in closing our eyes to the state of the home trade in piece-goods. If anything can be done to stay the downward course of events in that trade, and cause the men who are engaged in endeavouring to over-reach their neighbours to pause and consider not only the certain permanent loss which they will bring upon themselves and upon the trade in which they are engaged, but the loss of national reputation which they are inflicting upon the country, it is by openly discussing the civil practices that so notoriously exist. Mildew in piece-goods is not an evil of yesterday. It was established by the trade during the late war in America, when the normal price of cotton became immoderately increased. Unfortunately it did not die out with the return of prices to their normal state During the war in America the East India market was supplied with so considerable a proportion of damaged piece-goods, that Bombay rose in arms against the home manufacturer, and our own Chamber of Commerce appointed a sub-committee to consider the evil and propose a remedy. We cannot at this moment lay our hands upon the report of the sub-committee which was issued at the time, but we remember the substance of that report quite well. At the time when this sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed, we could not see the necessity for any inquiry into the causes of mildew. These causes were all too evident to require a special report from representative members of the largest importing houses in the trade. The mildewed and spotted piece-goods which were sent into this market at that period were damaged by the very means which were adopted to make them fetch an unduly high rate, viz, sizing of bad quality and undue quantity, and with this fact even the native buyer was quite familiar. All the use, therefore, that the sub-committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce could be, was to recommend the Chamber to appeal to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and failing redress in that quarter, to appeal to the *Times*. The occasion was one undoubtedly when high measures of repression were absolutely necessary to put down a growing evil of national importance. But our Chamber did nothing of the kind—that is, they made no appeal to the country, and, in consequence, the evil has not been suppressed. On the contrary, it has continued to grow, and to grow so extensively, that the English foreign piece-goods merchant is becoming ashamed of his countrymen. One or more of the "leading houses" in Bombay took the trouble to point out to the sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce that they found the best security against mildew in piece-goods to consist in dealing only with manufacturers of the highest respectability. This method of cure implied a necessity of the existence of a disease ; it seemed to say, "there must be roguery, so pray "avoid the rogues." It went also on the presumption that all piece-goods houses in Bombay should be first class houses. The Chamber of Commerce and all concerned in the piece-goods trade apparently lost sight of the great fact that Englishmen were becoming lowered in the estimation of foreigners, and that the foreigners in this country (the natives) could only see the local European merchant, and, for his own security, would be compelled to treat with his European constituent as a man who could not sell a bale of piece-goods free of all doubt about the quality or condition. It may be urged that the first houses of Bombay did not feel themselves called upon to denounce the roguish importer or manufacturer, but this is what we think it was just their duty to do. In this city they undoubtedly were the protectors of trade, and if they would not take the trouble to look after it, who else would ? If it can be maintained that every great European house which establishes itself in Bombay has nothing to do but look after its own private affairs, we of course can have nothing further to say. But if, on the other hand, every first class merchant who comes to this country brings with him a portion of the character of the British merchant —a national entity, then we do not see how the great houses can absolve themselves from an onerous responsibility. The British merchant comes here for two important purposes, the first of which may be allowed to be to make money, but the second undoubtedly is to establish the British name. The members of Government have always associated the name of the British merchant with that of the Government itself. The claim that has been put forward to admit the English merchant into the Indian legislature and to give him charge of important public works connected with commerce, points to the intimate association that should exist between the Government and trade. But if trade and commerce become degraded by any means, it cannot be expected that Government will recognize the men who follow it. It is useless to say that Government should distinguish between men of honour and men of dishonour. The moment that a scrutiny of this kind is necessary, it becomes the duty of Government to say "we will have nothing to do "with you." The trade was once honestly conducted, and whether a bargain concerned a single bale of piece-goods or a ship-load, the word of the English merchant once passed in the presence of the documents, the bargain was complete and the native dealer was assured of the nature of his purchase. The question for the British merchant in India is this : can the old good name be restored ? If it can, upon whom rests the responsibility of the restoration ? We again repeat, that if dishonesty must exist there is an end to the question, and an end also to the future position of the British merchant. To our view it is impossible to separate between the British merchant and British commerce. Let one other point be established, and it is this : the pretended Indian cotton Frauds Department does little or nothing towards the suppression of such frauds ; the real work is done in the Liverpool market. It is there that the exporter of rubbish finds himself outdone ; his goods are condemned as unmerchantable, and he receives the consequences. There is no mercy for the exporter of cotton rubbish in Liverpool. In the mind of the Liverpool cotton dealer there is a fixed association between native trade and intended fraud. This is not what the British merchant should allow to happen to a trade in which he is concerned. It is from the upright honest merchant that

country with the cry of free education on their lips. But they are ready to do so. Mr. Hardy last night got rid of the awkward precedent of Lord Mayo's scheme of concurrent endowment, by saying that that was made in an age of endowments, but that, now the policy of endowing any religion in Ireland has been definitively abandoned, the Tory party must refuse to endow in any way the Roman Catholic faith. This is the ground Mr. Gladstone ought to have taken up. The Tories have seized upon it in order to gain office; and I hope they will be successful, for, if they stand by the new policy, which is really that of the Liberal party, they must prepare the way for the establishment of a sound system of secular education in both Ireland and England. The division will now be taken on the second reading, Mr. Bourke's amendment being withdrawn; and, as the Government has already made important concessions and there may be a rally of the Irish members to keep Mr. Gladstone in power, it is still possible the Bill may be read a second time. But Mr. Gladstone is too stubborn to accept all the amendments which the *Times* ironically recommends as essential to the safety of the measure. At the dinner to Mr. Locke King on Wednesday he distinctly stated that he would not have the control of the bill taken out of his hands, and that, if he could not give effect to his own policy, he would resign. He must feel, too, I should imagine, that it will be better for his reputation to retire now than to fight all through the Session against the scarcely concealed hostility not only of a large section of the Liberal party as well as the regular Opposition. Not a single man of mark on his own side of the House has stood up to praise even the good intentions of the Government; and, when Mr. Horsman last night went so far as to taunt him with his "sudden and suspicious conversion" to the faith of disestablishing the Irish Church, the tumultuous cheering that arose must have told the Premier in unmistakable accents that the House of Commons, once obedient to his slightest nod, had passed from his control. The opposition to this Irish University Bill would not have been nearly so strong but for the general feeling of disgust with the foreign policy of the Government, and the almost unparalleled unpopularity of some of its leading members. The burlesque at the Court Theatre, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton are held up to ridicule in a way unprecedented on the English stage, has been played for several nights to delighted audiences without provoking the slightest counter demonstration, and it is impossible to misunderstand the significance of this display of public feeling. It is by no means improbable that at the general election the Tories will get an absolute majority. I hope they will, for there is no hope for the Liberal party till it has been purified by several years of Opposition. As the India Office every one is now anxious to learn all about Lord Salisbury's habits of work; but it is very doubtful if the Marquis will be content to accept any other office than that of Foreign Secretary in a new Tory Ministry.

While England is just on the eve of a Ministerial crisis, M. Thiers has weathered once more a storm that threatened him with shipwreck; and the Republican Government of France—which is now declared to be "legal, but not definitive,"—is at last safe from the attacks of the Monarchists. Although the adroit President may have had no other wish than to play off one party against another, so as to let the Republic last the term of his natural life, it is clear, I think, that the result of the Parliamentary conflicts of the last six months is favourable to the policy of the Left. Not only has the Republic not been overturned, but the Assembly has been compelled over and over again to recognize its existence; and, further, it has been driven to admit that its own dissolution cannot be delayed after the French territory has been evacuated by the Germans, that is to say, that it must cease to exist before the end of the present year. There cannot be a doubt that the new Assembly will contain a Republican majority; and the present Assembly cannot do much more harm during the few months it remains at Versailles. If it had meant to establish monarchy, it ought to have acted long ago. Any institutions it may now create to survive its own extinction will be quickly overthrown if they do not suit the taste of the next Assembly, and the only real fight likely to come off during the rest of the present Session is about the proposed limitations on universal suffrage. On this question the Bourbon Monarchists are likely to be beaten, for the Left will be unanimous in voting for universal suffrage pure and simple, and the Bonapartists will vote with the Left, for they are convinced the masses will restore the empire. Meanwhile, the country is threatened with another danger, for its Provisional and Providential ruler, M. Thiers, is seriously ill, and his death would be the signal for a civil war that would drag France down to the level of distracted Spain.

The high-flown language of some passages of General Grant's inaugural address as President for a second term of four years has greatly amused the English press, which is always remarkably intolerant of ideas expressed in a slightly different style from that which is fashionable in English society. But, whether or not we believe that Europe is rapidly becoming Republican, and that the United States are the guiding star of nations, it is of no use to conceal the fact that General Grant's speech foreshadows a distinct and very important change in the foreign policy of the American Republic. The General evidently thinks that the Republic cannot now have too much territory, either on its own territory or abroad; and, if Congress agree to act on his wishes, not only San Domingo but Cuba will soon be annexed to the States, and in the Eastern Seas the Americans will add to their commercial rivalry with England a political rivalry that may have very disagreeable results. The first effort of the American Government will apparently be to secure a naval station in the Pacific; for although the Sandwich Islands have chosen a king of their own, instead of joining the great Republic, the rumour is revived that a bay close to Honolulu will be ceded to the United States.

I have read without surprise but not without disgust, the Resolution (published in your last Summary) of the Government of Bombay on the Report of the Carwar Railway Committee. The art of writing Resolutions in Bombay seems to have become—to use Hamlet's phrase—"as easy as lying." I should not waste words in saying anything about Colonel Kennedy, but Sir Philip Wodehouse is a gentleman and a man of honour, and I cannot understand why he should have put his name to a Resolution in which an attempt is made to save the character of the Public Works Department of Bombay by the most audacious misrepresentation of the arguments of its adversaries. The Governor in Council is made to say that "the result of the Committee's further inquiry is to disprove the vehement assertions made some time since to the prejudice of the Carwar Railway scheme." You have already pointed out that this statement is directly at variance with the conclusions of the Committee. The opponents of the Carwar Railway were of course obliged to limit their criticisms to the official estimates actually before them; and their "vehement assertions" were that Colonel Trevor's estimates of traffic were preposterous and that the line could not be made to pay interest on capital invested. The Committee has now reduced the estimate of 7 or 8 per cent. return to to 3.63 or 4.09 on a capital outlay of 110 lacs; and as this return would not, by the committee's own admission, be realized till after the line had been constructed for three years, it is plain that the only condition on which the Government of India offered to sanction the railway—that it should pay interest on first cost—cannot be satisfied. Again, not only does the Committee repudiate the estimates of the Public Works Department, but it accepts as correct the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that "most of the cotton would have to be conveyed from Carwar to Bombay" instead of being sent direct to Europe, and in the following paras. it assigns political and military reasons alone as the grounds of its preference for the Carwar line over one acknowledged to be commercially superior to it:—

58. If it was proposed to make one railway only into the Southern Maratha County, and if the practical alternative rested between a railway from Carwar to Goodduck, or a railway from Sholapore or Dedsaul on the G. I. P. Railway to Hoobluc or some point in the centre of the Dharwar cotton field, we are of opinion the latter or Deccan line is the one which, as a commercial enterprise, would best answer for Government to undertake as an extension, if possible, of the guaranteed G. I. P. Railway, the receipts of which would be enhanced by the traffic therefrom. The chief reason against the Deccan line is that adduced by Colonel Trevor in the latter portion of his Report of 19th September 1869:—"That it would not be as beneficial to the cotton interest as a railway from the cotton districts to Carwar." But on consideration of the two schemes, and after the full expression of mercantile opinion thereon, which has lately been given by the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay, it appears to us doubtful whether the Deccan line, on account of its greater certainty as a means of transport of cotton to market, would not really serve the cotton trade as well as the isolated Carwar line, while in most other respects, so far as we can judge, the Deccan line seems preferable to the isolated Carwar line.

59. We gather, however, from the papers before us, that the Government of India, entertaining a larger view of the question, intend to design, and eventually carry out, a regular system of railways in the Southern Maratha Country, starting from a fresh port on the western coast of India, and opening out a new railway route for trade and produce from, and to, the centre of the Indian Peninsula. There can be no question of the general public benefit which would result from the completion of such a railway system, which would of course connect Carwar with both the G. I. P. and Madras Railways; and the intimation that such a scheme is contemplated by the Government of India, renders it less necessary to weigh the merits of different lines as alternatives, than to consider the order of priority in which Government might be advised to undertake those lines for which a sufficient case exists.

60. Accepting the larger view of the Government of India in favour of the development of a regular system of railways in the Southern Maratha Country, we recognize

[illegible] railway communication [illegible] district above the Ghauts [illegible] length of railway to be [illegible] Belgaul line from Carwar to Goodduck, [illegible] from Carwar extending beyond Goodduck, to a junction with the Indian system at Bellary, on the Madras Railway, 90 miles directly east of Goodduck.

In the debates of last July the Chairman of the Chamber was himself careful to state that "if the Government of India had said that, apart from the question of whether the line was or was not likely to pay a dividend on the outlay, they had other weighty State reasons for wishing it to be constructed, he should have refused to join in any attempt to cause delay." But it has been nowhere stated that these "weighty State reasons" exist. The committee on the strength of a passage in their letter of instruction, assumes that the Government of India has matured a plan for a net work of narrow gauge railways having a common terminus at Carwar. Has the Commander-in-Chief of India ever heard of this plan for spending ever so many millions on new railways, the main line of which it is now proved will not pay interest on capital leading to a port which has still to be created, and which, when it is created, will have no commerce of its own but must be dependent on Bombay? Is Carwar to be a new Kurrachee, without a river to give it commercial importance or an exposed frontier close at hand to make it of value as a base of military opprations? Surely such a piece of stupendous folly will never be perpetrated even by men whose jealousy of the greatness of Bombay leads them to imagine it is their duty to spend as much public money as possible in trying to call into existence rivals to your seaport on the Western coast of India. If military considerations are to prevail, is it not more desirable to make all the Southern Mahratta Country and the native State of Kolapore accessible by rail from Poona, than to open out Dharwar? It is laughable to be told now that commercially the line will be a failure but that its strategical value will be enormous, when Colonel Trevor, in the report we pulled to pieces, recommended the Carwar railway on the ground of its commercial advantages, but owned that it would be of no military importance. There is nothing more to be done with the Bombay Government, but the question is not settled yet by any means.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 7TH MARCH.

VERY extensive forgeries, perpetrated in the names of the first firms in the City, have formed a leading topic of talk in business circles this week. They were discovered on Saturday last, on which day the police formally undertook the work of searching for the offender, a work in which, I need hardly say, they have as yet proved unsuccessful. The beginning of the story is this. A bill accepted by Messrs. Rothschild was taken to them to have the date of acceptance—which had unaccountably been left blank—filled in, and the firm at once declared they had not accepted such a bill at all. A search followed, when it appeared that the West-end branch of the Bank of England in Burlington Gardens had discounted for a regular customer a large number of bills, purporting to be accepted by Rothschilds, Barings, Brown Shipley and Co., and other first-class firms more or less connected with America. Some of the money thus obtained was at once invested in United States bonds, the rest being placed to the credit of the customer in his current account. The total amount thus advanced by the Bank of England and supposed to be lost is not far short of £100,000, but it is uncertain whether other establishments may not also turn out to be losers. The mode which the forger, whose name is supposed to be Warren, pursued was ingenious. He is an American, and in that capacity he obtained an introduction at the West-end office of the Bank, where they are not quite so strict as at head-quarters, and opened a regular current account; representing that he had come over to arrange for the manufacture of a large number of Pullman's cars, to run from Paris to Vienna in time for the opening of the Exhibition there. To keep up the deception he always had a good cash balance, and he occasionally discounted genuine bills until suspicion was fairly lulled to sleep. Then he put in his forged paper, which was so marvellously good an imitation that no distrust whatever was entertained. The bills were at three months; the first of them falls due on the 25th inst.; so the swindler must have had the run of the Bank for more than two months, off and on. For magnitude of amount, daring of conception, and ingenuity this fraud will bear comparison with any we have had for a long time. It was essentially a most elaborate "plant;" the opening of a current account at the Bank of England, introduced by a customer of ten years' standing, the good cash balance, the occasional discounting of genuine paper, the excuse given, all form a masterpiece of skilful deception. To add to the gravity of the crime, the imitation of such autographs as those of Rothschilds and the other firms is a work of the utmost difficulty. They have a particular form in use, a particular sort of paper, and even a special coloured ink—every conceivable safeguard in fact. Yet all obstacles were successfully overcome, and had it not been for the unaccountable omission of date the forger would have had almost four weeks more to complete the securing of his plunder, and make himself perfectly safe beyond the sea.

The firms or institutions whose signatures have been forged are, so far as we yet know, the following:—Rothschilds, Barings, Brown, Shipley & Co.; J. H. Schroder & Co.; J. C. Thurn & Co.; B. W. Blydenstein, Sass and Sibeth, the German Bank of London, the London and Westminster Bank, the Union Bank of London, and the Bank of Belgium and Holland. About £50,000 of the proceeds was invested in United States Government bonds, which the supposed forger Warren bought direct from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., the American bankers, a most respectable firm which, as bankers, will of course sell bonds to whoever brings money for them. Of this £50,000, one amount, £20,000, was paid to them by cheque on Friday last, and Warren's confederate or messenger was on his way to their office for the bonds on Saturday morning when, about half-past 10, he was arrested in the office of the Continental Bank, Lombard Street, where he had called to cash a draft. Warren is of course not to be found. He was introduced to the Bank of England branch manager by a Mr. Green, a West-end tailor of undoubted respectability. I believe the police are watching the house of a woman in St. John's Wood, with whom the forger cultivated improper relations, but nothing has come of it yet. Allowing for the money stopped in the hands of Jay Cooke and Co., and the balance in the Bank of England at the man's credit, it is supposed the loss sustained by the Bank will not after all exceed £70,000.

The next criminal sensation has been the flight of Lizardi. In my letter commenting on his case recently, I blamed the Lord Mayor for refusing bail and so sending the unfortunate merchant to Newgate, but I must now recant those animadversions and admit that the Lord Mayor was after all right. When the case was reheard, his Lordship, yielding to the pressing solicitations of Lizardi's counsel and to the semi-apologetic tone taken by the prosecutors, Glyn, Mills and Co., who, for reasons best known to themselves, all at once mitigated the harshness of their opposition, consented to admit Lizardi to bail in very substantial securities—himself for £5,000, and two other City men for £6,000 each. Bail was found and Lizardi was set at liberty. On Saturday last he was to come up again for a further hearing, but he never appeared, and then it transpired that he had absconded, leaving his too credulous friends in the lurch. The recognizances were in consequence estreated, and a reward of £200 has been offered for Lizardi's apprehension. There is a strong impression that the two bail will not really suffer to the extent of £6,000 each, but I believe their friends indignantly deny that there has been any collusion in the case, just as Glyn's friends deny that they have been paid the debt on which they took the original proceedings. Anyhow Lizardi has escaped, and his flight is tantamount to an admission of guilt. It is understood that an aunt, the widow of General Prim, the late dictator of Spain, has furnished the funds which paid Glyn, if they are paid. Where the fugitive has gone is of course unknown, but his place of concealment is probably Spain or Mexico, in either of which countries he would be not only safe, as we have no extradition treaties with them, but also quite at home, since he is of Spanish extraction. Both countries offer at present a fine field for a man of genius. He may be President—*quieu sabe*—or at least Finance Minister, to initiate a new form of repudiation.

Next on my black list comes rather a bad failure, that of J. Guedalla and Co., produce brokers. This is a young firm, not above five years old, and its liabilities in all are said to amount to £250,000, only £30,000 of which however are supposed to be direct. Guedalla was not long ago a clerk in a Mincing Lane house, and never had much capital to carry on with, although he had [illegible]lthy Hebrew connections. He affected[illegible]small way to be a popular tribune, [illegible]joined the Working Men's Reform [illegible]and taken a leading part with Odger and a few others in the Hyde Park demonstrations. Only a few months back he was in the chair at one of these gatherings to denounce the Parks Regulation Bill—the same meeting, I think, at which Odger burned the obnoxious act in the presence of a seedy handful of sympathisers.

Other failures are Isaac Bensand, commission merchant, Manchester; A. S. Zauvazoglu, merchant, Manchester and Constantinople, liabilities £52,000, assets £7,000; Crawford, Rogerson and Co., flax spinners, near Ashton under Lyne, liabilities £75,000; McArthur and Co., manufacturers, Glasgow, liabilities about £5,000; Isaac Wilson and Sons, shoddy merchants, Jewsbury, liabilities £28,000; and Francis L. Cotton, merchant, Baltic Chambers, here liabilities £51,000.

The Board of Trade returns for February issued to-day are again favourable. The total declared value of our exports was £20,333,606 against £18,529,816 in February 1872. The export of cotton yarn was 17,263,847 lbs. against 15,890,615 lbs. in February 1872; and of piece-goods, 298,921,069 yards against 270,578,722 yards. The proportions to Bombay were: yarn, 487,400 lbs. last month against 200,170 lbs.; piece-goods 24,564,600 yards, against 19,107,600 yards. The transit exports affecting Bombay were: cotton yarn, 65,460 lbs. via Egypt against 71,700 lbs.; and piece-goods 4,249,000 yards, against 1,914,190 yards. The import of raw cotton last month was 1,219,156 cwts., against 1,642,484 cwts.; the proportion from India being 148,157 cwts., against 298,082 cwts. in February 1872.

The cotton market has been very steady this week, and on the whole an advance has been established, though there is still a want of life in the market. The production of manufactured goods in Lancashire has fallen off just enough to relieve the glut, and as the accounts from foreign markets are very good there is a prospect of great activity among spinners as soon as the coal and labour question seems about settled. Hence the rally in the staple and the better feeling apparent. The arrivals from the States are still large.

With reference to the labour question, it is satisfactory to know that one strike at least is coming to an end with the complete discomfiture of the strikers. I refer to the South Wales struggle between masters and men. After holding out for more than two months and losing enormously, the men are literally starved into submission, and are defying the dictation of the Unions. It is the first effective check these intolerable despotisms have received for years.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 7.)

IN the House of Lords the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill has been postponed till March 11. The Irish Polling Bill has been read a third time and passed. A motion by Lord Strathnairn to refer all treaties between Great Britain and a foreign Power to Parliament before ratification of the same, has been negatived.

In the House of Commons, a motion by Mr. Macfie for a select committee to consider the relations between the mother country and the colonies, has been negatived. Mr. Fowler's amendment for the reduction of the army by 10,000 men has been unsuccessful, and the votes for the military expenditure passed. The debate on the second reading of the Irish University Bill has been adjourned to Monday. Government has made some concessions to the opposition, but a crisis is considered probable. A motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of our mercantile marine, introduced by Mr. Plimsoll, was ultimately withdrawn, Government consenting to a committee.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have favoured Lord Odo Russell with their presence at a banquet given by him in Berlin.

The Carlists, under the leadership of Don Alphonso, the son of Don Carlos, are creating great excitement in Catalonia and other Spanish provinces, where Don Alphonso has had a public reception. The Carlist forces are said to number 35,000 men. Great disaffection is reported in the Spanish army, especially among the officers. Great excitement exists in Madrid, and a conflict between the people and the military is considered imminent. The Government is likely to resign.

The ex-King Amadeo, with his wife and family, have gone to Genoa.

President Grant has delivered his inaugural message to Congress, in which he pointedly alludes to the abuse and scandal which has been heaped upon him in his second election as being unequalled in history.

Her Majesty has returned to Windsor, but will again visit London next week, when a levee and a drawing-room will be held. Early in April Her Majesty will return to Osborne.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has held a levee at St. James's Palace on behalf of Her Majesty, and is now on a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

The Prince Imperial of France has paid a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a new code of regulations for the firing of morning and evening guns from vessels of war when the Queen or the Prince of Wales is present on board the royal yacht or any vessel of war.

A deputation from the Catholic unions of Great Britain has waited upon Lord Granville to solicit the good offices of the Government with Italy in the interests of British Catholics and their institutions in that country.

The appeal of Tekaetnee Goma Coomary v. Mussumat Paroo Coomaree and others has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

M. di Lizardi, a merchant, who stands charged with having obtained £12,000 from Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., by false pretences, has absconded from his bail, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

The Lalla Rookh, tea-ship, from Shanghai, has been totally wrecked off Eddystone Lighthouse.

A fatal collision has occurred in the Irish Channel, by which the Chacabuco, from San Francisco, has been sunk, and twenty lives sacrificed.

There are some signs of a portion of the colliers on strike returning to their work next week.

An extensive fraud has been perpetrated on the Bank of England by a large number of forged acceptances of some of the principal houses in the City, being discounted by the West-branch for a customer. A number of American securities, purchased with part of the proceeds of these bills, have been stopped. A reward of £500 has been offered by the Bank, which is said to have been victimised to the extent of £70,000.

The Duke of Northumberland is to be awarded the sum of £525,000 for the purchase of Northumberland House and twenty-four houses in its vicinity.

The subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial Fund now amount to £9,020.

At the meeting of the East India Finance Committee this week, Sir Charles Trevelyan again attended and gave evidence.

Consols for money, 92¼ to 92⅝; ditto account (April) 92⅝ to 92¾.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.; Col. W. S. Pillans, Ben. Ret.; Major R. Shaw, Ben. Ret.; Com. S. Child, late I. N.; Robert Graves, A.R.A.; Sir J. H. Lethbridge, Bart.; the Countess Dowager of Haddington; the Hon. R. E. Howard; Dr. R. Buchanan, of Glasgow University; the Hon. Mrs. J. A. Gray; J. Edge, C.B., late R.N.; the Hon. R. G. Skeffington; Lord Ossington.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 22ND MARCH.

THE 37th Regiment marched out of Umballa on Monday last at 4 o'clock in the morning, the band playing the Irish national air appropriate to the day, viz.—"St. Patrick's Day." A great many of the men of this regiment are Irish, and belong to that part of the island termed "South."

The Umballa spring meeting was very tame this year. The only race worth witnessing was the Steeplechase of Monday. Four horses started, viz.—Mr. Elphick's "The Duke," Dr. Tippet's "Pretender," Captain Papillon's "Delphis," and Mr. Dignum's "War Eagle." The latter was decidedly the favourite, and would undoubtedly have proved the winner, had it not been for some mishap to the rider in clearing the water jump, when he lost his balance, and the horse ran off the course. The Duke and Pretender kept pretty close to one another till the last leap, when the latter came to grief, and the former won with ease.

The stationmaster of Rajpoorah has been tried and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for certain misdemeanours in connection with the late railway collision near Sirhind. It appears that this individual was chiefly to blame in the matter, for he filled in the certificate of "all clear" before he had received the telegram to that effect, and the guard of the mail train being pressed for time, went into the office, and possessing himself of this certificate, started his train. The stationmaster, in his defence, stated that this filling of the certificate, before receiving the signal, was a common practice among stationmasters, so as to have everything ready on the arrival of the train. If we can take this as gospel, I for one would prefer tramping on foot to risking my life by travelling on the S., P., & D. Railway. It is a matter which certainly requires a little investigation.

The weather is getting very hot, and fever prevails.

JOUDHPORE, 17TH MARCH.

YESTERDAY afternoon a grand Durbar was held at Ralka-Bag, for the formal reception of His Highness Maharajah Ram Singh, G. C. S. I., of Jeypore. A large silk shamianah, ninety feet square, was erected for the occasion. Large carpets covered with white cloth, were spread for the thakoors, moosahibs, &c., and a small brocaded shamianah on golden poles was raised within the larger one with a *musnud* below. Jeypore was received at the eastern verge of the carpeting by Joudhpore, the guns booming a royal salute, and conducted to the right seat on the *musnd*, Joudhpore occupying the seat on the left-hand side of Jeypore. The sirdars, moosahibs, and mootsuddees of Joudhpore then presented their *nuzzurs* to His Highness of Jeypore, and the ceremony having concluded in twenty minutes, His Highness took leave, and proceeded to his encampment, about 500 yards from Rai-ka-Bag. Shortly afterwards His Highness Maharajah Jeswunt Singh, of Joudhpore, returned the visit. He was received under a royal salute, and conducted to the right seat by Jeypore; Jeypore occupied the seat on his left-hand. The sirdars, moosahibs, and mootsuddees of Jeypore then paid their *nuzzurs* to His Highness of Joudhpore, and the ceremonies of the day terminated. The Maharajah of Jeypore has brought with him about 4,000 followers, who are to be entertained in a day or two on *huddoos*. I understand a great portion of the camp will immediately return to Jeypore, and His Highness himself will not be here more than ten days. Colonel Brooke and establishment left this on the 15th for Mount Aboo.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA AT DHOLKA.—It is stated that cholera has made its appearance at Dholka.

CENSUS AT OOMRAWUTTEE.—From a census recently taken, we observe that the population of Oomrawuttee is estimated at about 17,000 persons.

BOMBAY CHURCH UNION.—The quarterly meeting of the Bombay Church Union will be held this evening in the Boys' School of the Indo-British Institution.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT BELGAUM.—A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that already the poor people of Belgaum experience scarcity of water there.

THE WEATHER AT OOMRAWUTTEE.—A correspondent writes that it is so hot just now at Oomrawuttee, that the poor people find it difficult to work during the day.

JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* asserts that Mr. W. H. Newnham, Joint Judge of Tanna, will be appointed Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, in place of Mr. Melvill.

HORSE SHOW AT AHMEDABAD.—We observe that on the 19th instant there was a horse show at Ahmedabad. Rs. 1,000 had been set apart from the Local Fund for the offer of a prize for the best horse.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We learn that Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the owner of the Small Causes Court building on the Esplanade, has reduced the rent of the premises from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 900 per month.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.—It is said that in case of Mr. Melvill, District Judge of Ahmedabad, going to England, Mr. Coghlan, District Judge of Tanna, will be appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

THE MOHURRUM AT SHOLAPORE.—We learn that there was some disturbance at Sholapore during the "taboot" day, but by the commendable exertions of the police, the principal offenders were arrested, and the disturbance put down.

SETTLEMENT OF A SUIT BETWEEN TWO MAHARAJAS.—A short time ago Kunialaljee Maharaj had filed a suit for the recovery of some property against the Maharaj of Ahmedabad. We now see that the suit has been amicably settled.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, named Mabadoo Ramsing, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive three stripes, for stealing a skull cap belonging to Mahomed Cassum.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Merojee, a Mussulman named Mahomed Vullee was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Apollo Bunder, and was fined two rupees.

THE FIRST MAHOMEDAN IN THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—A Calcutta paper states that Dr. F. A. Ahmed has returned to Calcutta, after having successfully passed the examination in H. M.'s Indian Medical Service. Dr. Ahmed is the first Mahomedan who has passed this examination.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS FROM CHILDREN.—On Tuesday a man named Gokul Veerchund, residing at Mandvie, reported to the executive police that a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 100, was stolen from the person of his daughter, a child about three years of age, whilst at a party at Bholeshwur in company with its mother.

A SUIT AGAINST THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that one Dawood Bowla has filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Committee for the recovery of Rs. 1,000. The members of the Committee were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kessowjee Naik, Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. Bhau Dajee, and others.

A POST OFFICE PEON SENT TO JAIL AT KAIRA.—A post office peon at Kaira was charged the other day, before Mr. Oomedram, full-power magistrate, with opening packets containing letters while he was in a state of drunkenness. The man urged that he was looted on the road, but he produced no evidence to prove the allegation. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Kheraj Purshotum, a labourer, who was found lying on a bench yesterday morning at Funnuswady, in the house of one Ramchunder Wittojee, apparently insensible. He was removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The brother of the deceased was examined, who identified the body, and the enquiry was then adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE SANGLEE STATE.—A native contemporary publishes an official letter from Mr. Balkrishna Malhar, the Sur-subhedar of the Sanglee State, stating that the arrest and confinement of Mr. Rowji Bhajekar were not effected by any order of the Chief. The Political Agent and his assistant also say that they did not order the arrest and confinement of Mr. Bhajekar. On this the writer say these violent acts have been committed by some sowars of the Sanglee State who have risen and revolted.

ASSAULT AND USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Framjee Muncherjee Dubash and another Parsee named Dhunjeebhoy were charged with assaulting and using abusive language towards Mr. Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Nazir, while the latter was returning from the theatre on the night of Wednesday, the 19th inst. Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, barrister, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Cursetjee stated that as the second defendant had already tendered an apology his client did not wish to press the charge against him. The charge against the defendant was accordingly dismissed. The case was then proceeded with against the first defendant Framjee. After the examination of one witness, this defendant also expressed his regret for what had occurred. As he was on bail he was fined in the Police Court, the Magistrate bound him over in the sum of Rs. 45 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

THE OPENING OF A MISSION AMONG THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—On Tuesday, the 25th instant, a "mission" (*i. e.*, a form of special prayers) was opened among the Roman Catholics in Bombay at the Church of N. S. de Esperança; and which, in accordance with the programme distributed by the clergy among the congregation, is stated to last for a period of twelve days. The Rev. Dr. A. Leiter, S. J, ascended the pulpit at 6-30 p.m. precisely and declared the "mission" opened, at the same time delivering a touching sermon, assuring his audience that the motive of the "mission" was to ensure their reconciliation with the church and with their Creator. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay attended the proceedings and seemed to take a great interest in his flock.

COLONEL A. W. LUCAS, though he had taken a house at Mahableshwur for the season, has been compelled to seek the more complete change of a voyage to England. Colonel F. P. Mignon is, we hear, to come out to act for him as Deputy Commissary General during his absence on sick leave. Colonel Lucas' departure will be much regretted.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE HEAT IN THE DECCAN.—From Sholapore we learn that the heat there is intense—quite unbearable—the thermometer standing at 102° in the shade. Most of the people are prostrated by it, as the thermometer keeps up to about 90° during the night, and there is, therefore, no sensible relief. In Poona we have a very high temperature also; we noticed that the thermometer, on Saturday last, stood at 95° at 10 P. M. The evening was cloudy and there was hardly a breath of wind. This weather, coming so suddenly after the prolonged cold, has been very trying indeed.—*Ibid*.

HIGH COURT.—27TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Crustna Curmee and others v Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.—Part heard.

For Enquiry under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Dr. Dallas—Bai Jadow v Tribhovundas Jugjivundas.

LONG CAUSES.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Mohunsey v Shree Crustna Narayen—Khunderao.

177-72—Tyabjee—Morarbhoy Vizbhocundas v Nundcore, widow, and another—Chalk and Turner.

738-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Hajee Zaniel Abadeen v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Thacker and Chalk.

191-72—In person—Shaik Mahomed bin, &c. v Abdool Cadur bin &c.

193-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravun Vizlall v Raghoonath Soonderjee and another—In person.

918-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joharimul Dulsookroy v Gopalrao Myrall—Tyabjee.

130-72—Mody—Shapurjee Hoosunjee v Ahmed Moosance and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

173-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon. James Sewel White v Gopaldas Madhowdas—Jefferson and Payne, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSE.

133-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nanabhoy v Pestonjee Dinshaw—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

94-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Ali Mulkoodeen v Mahomed Said Moolla—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

97-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Maria Conceeao de Souza.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Tara and others—Judge.

116-72—Chalk and Turner—Pursoomul Lucheeram v Jumnabai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

117-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mahomed Adam v. Sayed Ismail bin Syed, &c, and another—Tyabjee.

90-72—Chalk and Turner—Purmanundas Jevundas v Shamjee Kheteey—Dallas and Lynch.

960-68—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Soobhadrabai widow, and others v Govind Vinoba—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

689-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai, widow, v Chutoorbhoy Dewjee—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon A R Scoble v Cazee Mahomed Hossein—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Part heard.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Cosman Hajee v Naron Ghella —No appearance.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas v Purshotumdas Munmohundas—Khunderao.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdul Habib—Tyabjee.

74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjebhoy v. Ruttonsey Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.

414-71—Tyabjee—Gopalrao Myrall v Munchoobhoy Culliandas—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP RICHARD MCMANUS, 848 tons, Captain R. H. Foster, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE S. S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (March 24th) with a general cargo and one hundred and six deck passengers from different ports. She will sail again to-day for Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Caitan de Cruz, and fifty-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE CLARA, 623 tons, Captain A. Mackey, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (January 31st) with a cargo of 11,295 bags sugar, and 6 hogsheads wine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S CO.'S S. S. MEMPI, 1,249 tons, Captain A. Marratti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, &c. (March 1st) calling at Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 61 cases cotton goods, 10 packages drugs, &c., 13 cases woolware, 2 cases tiuware and glassware, 1 case stonework, 4 cases colours, 9 cases glassware, 5 cases metals, 10 cases manufactured goods, 20 cases eau de cologne, 4 cases samples, 1 case ironware, 59 bales paper, 2 barrels wine, 50 boxes aloes, 74 boxes soap, 2 cases orsidu, 33 cases beer, 2 cases silkware, 1 barrel vinegar, 1 basket fruit, 25 packages red yarn, 12 barrels flour, 35 barrels glass beads, 63 packages gum, 2 cases provisions, 7 bales empty gunny bags, 7 bags fish wings, and 1 bag dongs. She brought 517 packages cargo for transhipment to other ports.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. ELLORA, 1,770 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—15 boxes treasure, 53 bars silver, 23 boxes gold leaves, 1 box gold leaves and spectacle glasses, 1 box gold leaves and silk musters, 89 bales silk, 39 packages black tea, 240 packages green tea, 479 packages tea, 27 packages silk piece-goods, 322 boxes cassia, 117 boxes glass bangles, 614 bags sugar, 730 packages sugarcandy, 5 packages dry fruits, 2 packages

CLOSING OF THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

A few ladies and a large number of European and native gentlemen assembled in the hall of the Dalhousie Institute on Friday afternoon, when His Excellency the Viceroy closed the Exhibition of Objects of Arts and Designs. Sir Richard Temple opened the proceedings by reading to His Excellency the Report of the Committee. The Committee proposed that prizes of Rs. 50 and certificates of merit should be granted to three of the pupils of the Calcutta School of Arts, three of the Bombay students, and two of the Jeypore School, and some of these pupils were then presented to His Excellency. Lord Northbrook then made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that this Exhibition had been his own idea—that he had, in visiting some of the Schools of Art, thought it would be a good thing to have here in Calcutta an Exhibition which would show what had already been done by the Indian Schools of Arts, and what remained for them to do. Sir Richard Temple, himself an artist of no mean repute, was, His Excellency said, well competent to give, and had, in the name of the Exhibition Committee, given much good advice which His Excellency hoped would be accepted. He himself did not, he said, feel equally competent, but he took a very strong personal interest in this Exhibition, and hoped to become the possessor of many of the articles which he had admired in the Exhibition, and which, he thought, reflected great credit on the several schools in which they were produced. His Excellency hoped that some of those whom he addressed would live to see great progress made in Art in India, and he thought that such Exhibitions as this would do something towards encouraging such progress. Whether any more Exhibitions of this kind would be held in Calcutta remained to be decided, but His Excellency hoped to see sufficient interest in Art aroused among the people themselves to make such Exhibitions popular, and he expressed his surprise that in Calcutta there should be no National Gallery, no permanent Exhibition of Sculptures, Paintings, &c.—*Englishman.*

THE GARO EXPEDITION.

The Garo expedition may now be said to be over. On the 8th instant, the last detachment of the expeditionary force (with the exception of a party left in the hills as a temporary arrangement) marched down from Tura to Damalgiri under the command of Mr. R. Pughe, on route for Rohumari, on the Brahmaputra. Here they were to join the preceding detachments under Captain Davis. As soon as arrangements were completed, the whole force, under command of Colonel Gordo, were to embark in the Government steamer Kolodyne for Goalando. Hence Colonel Gordon was to proceed by rail to Calcutta, while the other officers with the men were to go in the steamer, via the Sunderbuns, to Howrah, where they are expected about the 26th instant. The men left behind in the hills under Messrs. Reily and Scanlan are chiefly Julpigoree and Darjeeling men belonging to the Nibari, or Captain Davis's column. This column entered the hills from the Gowalpara side, and certainly did the work allotted to it most thoroughly, marching and countermarching through the hills for three months, and bringing to complete submission some 35 villages. Both officers and men of this column, and indeed of the whole force, have suffered more or less from fever and diarrhœa. Fighting, there was none to speak of; but the marching backwards and forwards through the hills in a not particularly healthy climate was somewhat troublesome. The Garo Hills Police being about to be raised to 300 men, the party of police abovementioned will remain in the hills till the men are enlisted and drilled, after which they will return to their districts. The stockade of Rongrengiri, most prettily and strongly situated on the Shrmshang River, in the middle of the independent territory, is still to be kept up with a strength of 80 men. About the 9th instant, Mr. Reily went into the interior from Tura to break up the rassad depots at Thappa, Gabul, Emamguri, &c., while Captain Williamson and Lieutenant Woodthorpe started about the same time to settle the boundary between the Garo and the Cossya Hills.—*Englishman.*

AN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

It behoves the Indian Government to shift for itself in this matter, surrounded as it is by dangers, some of great magnitude, all of which must cause great anxiety. What is its position in this matter? Placed in the midst of alien races, all of whom hate its even-handed unsympathising justice, and some of whom have the pluck and the intention to strike for themselves when the time shall come;—surrounded as it is by a fringe of wild savage robbers' dens which emit their marauding contents at intervals, now on the north, now on the east, and again on the west;—with its commerce in opium causing constant complications with China;—with a long weak line of communications exposed to flank attacks for 5,000 miles;—with Russia fast approaching within mischief-making distance—one would think that before all other Governments, that of India should be well prepared with minute information of every part of Asia. But what is the fact? We will answer. The Government of India is absolutely ignorant, not only of countries beyond the border, but of their own districts. We do not say that there are not heaps of reports and thousands of routes lying rotting somewhere, but as far as any arranged plan of information is concerned, we repeat, the result is simply nil. Whether the storm come from the north, east, west, or south, it would find us equally unprepared for it,—unable to realise its real magnitude and puzzled how to meet it. This is a very serious matter, yet we are speaking the simple truth, and we assert that in order that their work may bear proper fruit, this fact must first be fully acknowledged, before Government can hope to organise such a department efficiently. These are not our views only, but those of every thoughtful officer in the Army; for there is no observant officer who has ever seen service in India who could not bring dozens of instances of the lamentable state of ignorance which always prevails when a British Army takes the field. To be sure we have Colonel Roberts' unrivalled route book, and much has been done in this way in Madras as well as Bombay; but the best route book is no more all we want, than drawing a black mark over a map will give you a railway. To be sure also we have the excellent maps of the Surveyor General; but these are mostly of districts where war is unlikely and—of those where it may break out any day we have at most only sketches. It is mere folly then for Government to sit down complacently and say, Have we not route books, have we not maps, can we not get the rest when war really comes? When that happens, the power of collecting information is limited to an enormous extent, so much so, that in 1870 the French who had no information at the commencement of the campaign, could not even in their own country, ever compete in this respect with the Germans who had secured all beforehand. This being granted, the next point which must be realised by the founders of an intelligence Department is the enormous extent of the labour, which placing an Intelligence Department for India on a proper footing will now entail. It is not merely collecting and arranging in proper order the information given in by officer on £1, one or two countries; this a general officer on £1,200 a year could accomplish—but it means the collation of military statistics of every country with which the Government of India may be at war, and of every district throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan which is at all likely to rebel. Surely, it will be allowed that this is no light work, and is not to be performed by a few officers, however intelligent or however hardworking. The duty is most important; and having been totally neglected by every former administration in India, it simply comes to this, that in addition to the ordinary work of an Intelligence Department (which is to keep the information collected in the past abreast of the day, collecting by adding to it as new facts are elicited), the new department would have to collect this mass of information *ab initio*, so that any idea of erecting a small department and giving them a rope of sand for this sort to plait, must prove quite useless. The work is far beyond the efforts of a few officers, however zealous, and must be faced in far other spirit. We exhort the Government not to meet this vital question with petty tinkerings, but acknowledging the importance as well as the vastness of the undertaking, approach it in a spirit of determination unbiassed by pettiness or parsimony. How this department can be formed—what its duties should be, and how and whence the necessary information can be procured, we propose to point out in a future issue. Suffice it now to say, that we contemplate no serious increase of expense in our proposals. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Insurance Fans.—A Japanese manufacturer of fans, who keeps an extensive establishment in Yeddo, has recen ly filled an order for several thousand for one of the largest insurance companies for issued as advertisers. The fans are of the ordinary size; and are made of bamboo, the handle and frame being of one piece. The pictures are gaily coloured, and represent lively scenes connected with fire, and (in the mind's eye) of insurance. One of them depicts a house burning in the distance, and a happy Japanese gloating over his secure premises. Another bewails his sad fate in being minus the same, while another, acting perhaps as paid touter for the concern, advises a householder to go and get insured immediately. In criticising these fans, we know that the dress and toilet are faithful to life, but the labels issuing from their mouths are a mixture of very bad English, "pidgin" lingo, a few snatches of Japanese, and some unmistakable "nigger" plantation talk. Altogether, the vocabulary and syntax of these fans is a remarkable specimen of linguistic hash, and shows how the English language may be luxuriantly cultivated in those oriental regions. The best part of the joke is that it is a very well-known fact that insurance companies will not insure Japanese dwellings.—*Japan Herald.*

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Overland China Mail, March 6)

JAPAN.

It has been definitely announced that the *Independencia* has not left Peru. The Peruvian envoy has sailed for Yokohama by mail. The edicts against Christianity have been removed from the official noticeboards throughout the Empire. Another exhibition will be held at Kioto this month. The Japanese Minister who is to be accredited to the Italian Court will also be accredited to the Vatican. Work has commenced upon the new harbour at Osaka. Sans, Vice-President of the Japanese Commission to the Vienna Exhibition, has been appointed Minister Resident to the Court of Vienna. Nabouyosi Sama has been accredited to Russia as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Kerosine oil, obtained from wells in Choshiu's country, is, it is said, now being sold in Yedo. Smiles' "Self Help," translated into Japanese, has been adopted as a Government text-book. The body of Dr. Berlin has not been recovered, and nothing further is known of his fate. The idea of foul play is abandoned. Count Fe. D'Stiani, the Italian Minister, has left for Europe. Smoking is forbidden in the public streets. Game licences are now issued to sportsmen. Mr. Downson has saved several lives at Yokohama, imperilled by the upsetting of a boat. Business at Kobe and Osaka is said to be greatly improving.

CHINA.

The Emperor assumed the reins of power on the 23rd February. Four steamers were on the berth for Tientsin on the 23rd February. The ice at Tientsin had partially thawed on the 6th ult. A disastrous fire has occurred at the Kiangnan Arsenal, by which three Europeans, named Christie, Stewart, and Mainland, lost their lives. A junk has been seized and confiscated at Swatow, having on board a portion of the stolen telegraphic cable. She sold for $2,600; improvements have been made in the Concession at that port. The departure of troops for Kansuh to check the Mahomedans has been countermanded. Le Teung-he has been appointed viceroy of Nankin.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO.

A Chinese Company has purchased the plant, stock, goodwill, &c., of the London Mission Press; it intends to print native works, and publish a daily paper in Chinese. The report of the Hongkong Distillery Company for 1872 has been issued. The expenditure during the year has exceeded the receipts, but large additions have been made to the buildings and plant, and its future prospects are considered good. H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis left in the chartered steamer Kwangtung for the coast ports on the 3rd inst. A large amount of subsidiary coinage is now available for public use. The steamer Canlon was successfully launched at Kowloong on the 25th February. The Seamen's Hospital has been sold to the Naval authorities. Riots have taken place near Canton on account of an unjust levy of taxes. A Mr. Price, late of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Surveyor General. Great complaints are made of the shameful condition of the drains. The Opium Monopoly has been leased for 3 years at 10,500 dirs per month. Dr. C. Wharry has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. A Chinese was burned to death a few days since at a fire next the Hung-falow eating house.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

The race having now been fixed to come off a week earlier than usual, training has commenced proportionately in advance. We are sorry to see this advancement of the date. True, the hour on March 29 will suit spectators better than on April 5. The practice of the two crews at Putney, both of rowing and of steering (and both coxswains are novices on the tideway), will thereby be curtailed, for term will not suffer the crews to leave for Putney any earlier than customary before Easter. This will imperil the joint standard of rowing and steering in both crews, and we should be sorry to see University eights not come up to the proper average for want of their usual amount of Putney practice. The race will be rowed on a spring tide, and so will be a fast one, but time will not be a criterion of merit. All who care to see good rowing would rather see it cock-crow on April 5 for that purpose. The outside world, who only want a day's outing, naturally prefer a later and more timely hour, so they, at least, will be pleased at the change of day.

In point of material, both crews are below par; but their adoption of sliding seats will doubtless make them as fast through the water, or probably faster, than their predecessors. Cambridge are rowing well together, but the joint form is not what it should be—too little reach forward, too much swing back. The work is not done at the first part of the stroke, as it should be, and the boat necessarily buries at the end of the stroke from the bodies going too far back. With one exception, they feather cleanly and uniformly, but five is slovenly in this respect. They row in ordinary practice a slower stroke than Oxford, but work up occasionally to a faster stroke than the latter have yet attained. At sliding they are not yet *au fait*; neither they nor Oxford as yet understand the art, as the London winning crews of last season did. In brute force they have the advantage over Oxford, but in reach and style of work they are of the two the inferior. If, however, they eventually row only as well as Oxford, sheer strength should record them once more victors.

Oxford will lose the services of Lesley in the boat: irreparable in the matter of strength, even if their present stoke should come up to the mark in style. In individual form of body—*i. e.* straight backs and square shoulders—they are not so good as Cambridge; but in length of stroke and general style of work, as a *tout ensemble*, they are the better of the two. But with their inferiority in strength they must maintain this superiority in style if they are to turn the tide this year. Their recovery is good on the whole, but all the bodies do not swing back to the same distance. When they get more used to the sliding seat they may correct this last irregularity. They have done a fair amount of running this year, and look likely to be better trained than most University crews of late. To our mind neither winners nor losers have been really fit since 1866 (except the Oxford and Harvard fours in 1869). Running has of late been relaxed in University regime, under the notion that it overtaxed the men. So it does if they row a quick stroke at the same time. But they should keep to a slow stroke during early training and get themselves fit meantime by running. Thus, at a slow stroke, they can get rid of faults without distressing themselves, and yet lose no time in getting into condition. If running is neglected, the men must either do harder and quicker rowing to get fit, in which case they begin to row a fast stroke before they are ready for it either in practice or condition, and so fall to pieces and are too blown to profit fully by coaching; or else keep to a slow stroke as before, get well together, but come gross to the post. Each winning crew that we have seen for the last six years could, we think, have been improved a couple of lengths at least by more thorough training. In the last sweepstake between two evenly matched crews which wins or loses a race, and a crew must be wound up to concert-pitch, both in uniformity and condition, before it can bear thorough squeezing. The better a stroke is, the more important it is that his crew should be got ready to answer every demand his pluck and generalship may call for, without losing form or stamina of want of long, early practice at a slow stroke on the one hand, and thorough condition on the other. The names and weights of the crews are as follow:—

CAMBRIDGE.

		st.	lb.
1.	J. B. Close, 1st Trinity	11	4½
2.	E. Heskyns, Jesus	11	2½
3.	G. M. Mo insen, Christ's	11	1
4.	R. W. Lecky-Browne, Jesus	12	6½
5.	H. Turbull, Trinity Hall,	12	12½
6.	C. S. Read, 1st Trinity	13	2
7.	C. W. Benson, 3rd Trinity	11	6
8.	H. E. Rhodes, Jesus	11	9
	C. H. Candy, Caius (cox)	7	5

OXFORD.

		st.	lb.
1.	C. C. Knollys, Magdalen	10	13
2.	J. Little, Christ Church	10	12
3.	M. G. Ferrer, Brasenose	12	7½
4.	A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen	12	11½
5.	R. S. Mitchison, Pembroke	12	10½
6.	W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church	11	7½
7.	J. A. Ornsby, Lincoln	11	7
8.	F. T. Dowding, St. John's	11	7
	P. Smith, Balliol (cox.)	7	0

Showing a decided preponderance of physique in favour of Cambridge, though both crews are a little below the average.
—*Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 28.

Photography Amongst the Japanese.—If anything was needed to prove that the Japanese people are excessively vain people—even as vain, say, as ourselves—the wonderful popularity of the photograph, and the almost universal adoption of the custom of having their pictures taken, would prove it. We notice that a Japanese photographer has introduced what is a novelty in Japan, though an old vanity elsewhere. Heretofore, the study of pose, except among actors, was not attended to, the sitters for pictures usually squatting on the floor, or sitting in a very uninteresting manner on a chair, as though they were afraid of spoiling the cane-seating, or because the edge of the chair was safer. The Asakusa artist, however, poses the Tokio beauties in all the *distingué* styles. We have the profile, the haughty disdainful look, the sweet surprise, the Beatrician, the Evangelican, the two-thirds side face, the pensive, hand or brow style, and so on to the end of the phases of expression. Some of the attitudes are very becoming, and set off the natural beauty of the damsels. The pictures in general are also free from the inkyness that disfigures most Japanese photographic portraits. So far, the women; but the Japanese superior beings are not entirely free from vanity. Several of the lately published books, and these not of the highest merit, are prefaced by the figure-head of the author. Fortunately for the buyers, they are not expected to pay extra for the addition of the author's face-similie. Indeed, it is almost an open question whether the books are published to disseminate information, or to give the author an opportunity to exhibit himself. All this, however, indicates that the Japanese are forsaking their old ways of making the human form as hideously ugly as possible in their books, and by their fashions and cosmetics, and are paying attention to more natural means of decorating their books and their houses with what they think may be beautiful.—*Japan Herald.*

THE JURIES BILL.

Mr. T. W. Erle, Associate in the Court of Common Pleas, and to whom the Attorney-General, in introducing the Juries Bill referred as having co-operated with him in preparing it, writes to the *Times*, in defence of the proposed reduction, in general, of the number of jurors, and the retention of the present condition of unanimity in verdicts. Mr. Erle says—

"May I be permitted to submit through *The Times* some reasons for an opinion which, if erroneous, has at least been anxiously considered—that the present number required to constitute a jury might be reduced with public advantage? I write without any knowledge whatever of the grounds on which the Attorney-General bases his proposal. He may repudiate or disregard every argument which has weighed with myself, and may put his case for the reduction in question on grounds which I may have overlooked or imperfectly estimated. However that may be, injustice is surely done him by those who would ascribe his proposal to a mere desire for change when a far more reasonable and likely interpretation of his motives is sufficiently obvious. His main purpose may be surmised to be that of giving some relief to the section of the community which is called upon to supply jurors. The degree of relief which would be given by a more economical employment of jury-power is not quite, perhaps, sufficiently apprehended. Taking the case of London and Middlesex only, and assuming that the period for which each juror will be summoned will be in the future one week, the annual saving effected by accepting, say, eight jurors instead of 12 as the full complement of a jury, would amount to this—namely, that about 3,500 men, most of them merchants or shopkeepers, would be spared from attending a week a-piece at some Metropolitan Court. Now at the Criminal Courts the jurors get nothing for their pains or loss of time. The conditions of service are less unfavourable at the Civil Courts, since there the jurors get some, though inadequate, remuneration. But in the Civil Courts the suitors have to pay the jurors; and since the pockets of litigants are quite sufficiently depleted by law costs of other kinds, it is the interest of the contending parties in each case that the issue which is at stake should be decided by as small a number of jurors as may be considered to form a satisfactory tribunal.

"If it were to be asked why eight is suggested as a quorum for the jury, my reply would be that if as many as eight men of fair average intelligence, and bound by oath to careful and conscientious deliberation, were unanimously to agree in one view of facts, the value of which in detail had been appraised for them by a Judge, and examined and commented on by counsel in every particular, such a concurrence would, to my way of thinking, establish that the conclusion arrived at might, for very practical purpose whatever, be accepted as certainly true.

"The allegation that the wisdom of our ancestors selected 12 as the proper number of a jury may be demurred to as being one of those incomplete statements which have a tendency to mislead, since a jury, not only in the early days of the institution, but for several centuries afterwards, was a tribunal of a character materially different from that which now belongs to it. It may be useful to remind those who are not conversant with the subject, that the jurors were formerly the only witnesses in every trial, and that each of them was advisedly selected and summoned as having a personal knowledge of the facts in dispute. They were indeed, bound, if not thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances bearing on the point at issue, to inform themselves fully of these before coming to the Court, and were subject to punishment if they omitted this duty. Juries, in fact, were, as has been said, 'committees of witnesses'; but this description of their office seems to be too limited, since they appear to have discharged some other functions, which now belong to the Judges, and constituted in themselves the Court, or at any rate a part of it. Now-a-days they inform the Court, but are no part of it. It was fit that a body of men chosen, in effect, to represent the public opinion of the neighbourhood where the events which were the subject of inquiry had occurred, should possess a certain degree of numerical strength for the purpose of giving weight, and conciliating acceptance for, their decisions and other acts. After a time the inspection by the jurors of documents bearing on the issue came to be allowed, and this practice eventually led to the admission of oral evidence and to an essential change in the nature of the duties of jurors. Although, however, the office of juries thus assumed, about the reign of Edward VI. or of Mary, both in theory and practice, a very different character from that which had originally belonged to it, the accustomed number of 12 was allowed to remain unaltered, by reason, probably, that the course of change had been so gradual as to have attracted no special notice at any particular moment, and because, also, when the institution finally settled into its existing form, time was not of the high pecuniary value which it has since acquired under the increased commercial activity of the country. It may be added that trials at *Nisi Prius* were formerly neither lengthy nor numerous enough to create the onerous requisitions which have now to be made upon merchants and others for frequent and protracted service in the jury-box. The number, therefore, of 12, required to constitute a modern panel, brought together for the discharge of the comparatively limited office which is assigned to juries in these times, was, in fact, lighted upon by accident, and not determined either as a result of consideration or by any principle which is necessarily applicable to the circumstances of the present day. It has thus no sort of allowable claim to the superstitious reverence with which it is regarded.

"Other considerations might be adverted to in support of the proposition that some smaller number than 12 jurors might be trusted to do the work of a modern jury in a satisfactory manner. For example, the duties of juries now-a-days are not only less responsible in kind but are discharged with a variety of advantages which juries of former times did not enjoy. Every improvement in the law of evidence which has been made has been a source of aid to juries. Compare, for example, with the existing law that which prevailed till about 20 years ago, which excluded from the witness-box the plaintiff and defendant in the cause—that is to say, the very people who generally knew most about the matter in dispute, and who frequently were the only persons who could give any real information about it. The road to truth was not made plain for juries when it had to be pursued under arrangements calculated to make it as dark as ingenuity could contrive. The speeches of counsel are also useful, as suggesting every aspect in which the facts can be viewed. In particular, it will be remembered that speeches of counsel in defence of prisoners have only been recently, comparatively speaking, permitted. Above all, there is the invaluable assistance of the summing up of the Judge.

"Juries, also, are no longer exposed to the disgraceful coercion, frequently accompanied by fine or imprisonment, by which verdicts were in former times extorted from them in favour of the prosecution. The records of the State Trials show how difficult it must often have been for juries to hold their own against the violence of the Bench. In Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's case, for example, which was tried in 1554, the jury, on finding a verdict of acquittal, were sent to prison. Four of the number were soon afterwards discharged on humbly admitting that they had done wrong, but the remaining eight were brought before the Star Chamber, and most severely dealt with. Three were adjudged to pay £2,000 each, and the rest 200l. each.' If the difference in the present value of money from that which it possessed 300 years ago be taken into account, these fines will be seen to be enormously heavy. In those days, therefore, it may have been expedient that juries should possess some large degree of numerical strength as the jurors may hence have derived some mutual encouragement and self-confidence in the formidable task of asserting and maintaining their own independence.

"The proposal of the Bill, it should be remembered, is not simply the mere reduction of the number of the jury, but that common juries shall be strengthened by arrangements securing that some definite proportion of those who constitute such juries shall be taken from the special jurors' panel. In many instances, to say the least, the diminished quantity of jury-power would be amply compensated for by the improvement effected in its quality if two of the eight were men of a higher class, and therefore probably of quicker intelligence than average common jurors. This would surely be the case in agricultural counties, where common juries are often entirely composed of the roughest possible materials. I was impressed by hearing a trial at the Cambridge Assizes, in which an artful and accomplished criminal (for he had been known as such even in my undergraduate days, some years before) was prosecuted for a heinous crime of such a nature as to be necessarily most difficult of proof in any case, but especially when committed by a wary old practitioner. The jury was composed of small farmers from the Fens, of a very rustic and uncultivated order, who appeared to me to be unable to follow the course of proof with any real apprehension of its nature or purpose. In cases like this, and in many others which came under my observation in various parts of England, the assistance of a certain number of special jurors who would have been able to help their fellows would have conduced to the interest of justice, and would have been, I am sure, welcome to the common jurors, who must have felt a disquieting consciousness of being set upon a duty which they were unfit, without such aid, to discharge.

"The question whether a jury, in consequence of its consisting of the particular number of 12 persons, possesses some magical virtue of infallibility which could not possibly belong to any smaller tribunal of the same kind, is not raised for the first time by the Juries Bill. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which Lord Enfield was the Chairman, commended the question of the reduction of the number of the jury to the attention of Parliament as being 'well worthy of consideration.' It may also fairly be contended that the trial of civil causes by juries of various numbers less than 12, so far from being as yet unknown, was for many years a matter of daily occurrence, and excited no complaint or dissatisfaction. For before the year 1870, when a new system of summoning was introduced, the full complement of 12 special jurors could not be obtained in more than one-fourth of the cases which were tried by juries of that class. In the other three-fourths (with a few exceptions not worth mentioning) the parties either agreed, which was constantly done, to try by such special jurors as answered to their names, or else the full number was made up by obtaining the necessary supplement from the common jury panel. But I believe, and if I am wrong, my belief is, at least, the result of a careful observation made through nine or ten years, that in a considerable proportion of the cases in which a 'tales' was prayed, the real reason for doing so (indeed, this was often expressed to me) was a good-natured feeling on the part of counsel that the common jurors who were waiting on the chance of a wind all 'ought to get their guinea.' It was considered that the common jurors, whose term of service extended over five weeks, and who were paid nothing for their attendance when not in the box, and, when doing actual duty, only 1s. at Westminster and 8d. at Guildhall for each cause tried, were hardly used.

"The question whether unanimity in verdicts should be required is in some degree connected with that of the reduction of the number of the jury. In my own opinion, but I express it with a sincere readiness and anxiety to be corrected on this or on any other point on which my judgment may be at fault, the section of the Juries Bill which provides that 'an unanimous verdict shall in all cases be required' should be retained. The argument in favour of requiring unanimity given in the second Report of the Common Law Commissioners, published in 1853, and which can be easily obtained by any one who takes an interest in the matter, seems to be convincing. If the instances in which a trial is brought to an impotent conclusion by the inability of the jury to agree in a verdict were numerous, or if unanimity were commonly obtained by dint of subjecting juries to intolerable discomfort—that is to say, by locking them up till the weaker bodies, and not the weaker heads, were obliged to give in—a case would no doubt, be made out in favour of some change. But coercion of this kind is never now applied to juries, at any rate in the Civil Courts. Yet in those Courts the number of instances in which juries are discharged without a verdict, as being unable to agree, is quite insignificant, amounting to not more than 1½ per cent., of the whole number of trials. Now there is—at least I should so consider—quite as large a proportion of cases as this in which the discharge of the jury without a verdict is the least unsatisfactory result to which the trial can be brought, the evidence being either too insufficient, or too conflicting to supply any adequate means of forming a confident judgment. In cases, also, where neither party seems worthy of credit, there is, in truth, no base on which to found a decision, and a rebuff to both sides in the form of an intimation that some of the jury disbelieve each of them is the only appropriate end to the trial. I fail to see, therefore, as at present advised, any cogent reason for dispensing with unanimity, even if the number 12 be retained. The preponderance of public opinion, however, may possibly be in favour of making the verdict of a majority receivable, because last year when the introduction of the Juries Bill gave occasion for comments by the Press on the subject, the view that it would be advisable to dispense with unanimity seemed to be that which was most generally entertained. Some, I believe, of the writers who took this view have expressed themselves as opposed to any reduction of the number of the jury. But surely the unanimous verdict of a jury of eight would carry more weight than the verdict of a majority of 12—say eight to four—which the defeated party would not readily accept as morally conclusive against him. I am prepared to give reasons for the opinion, which I cannot doubt must ultimately prevail when the matter is more fully understood, that the quality of common juries should be fixed at some definite standard—that is to say, that instead of the present system under which common juries are made up, as chance may direct, either entirely of common jurors, or entirely of special jurors, or of the two classes mingled in any accidental proportions, the principle advanced by the Juries Bill, as originally introduced, should be carried into effect—namely, that in every common jury each class of jurors should be represented by some determinate number. Now, a suitor who believed his cause to be good would, I should think, prefer to submit it to a jury constituted as just described, and therefore possessing some assured degree of capacity, rather than to a jury of 12 empanelled under the existing haphazard system, and who, therefore, as is more likely than not, would be all of the lower class only. However that may be, a defeated suitor would surely accept his position with readier acquiescence if he were to be placed there by the unanimous verdict of a jury of eight comprising a known number of special jurors, than if the adverse conclusion were that of a majority in 12, which 12 he might know, or might rightly or wrongly suppose, to have contained some number or other of special jurors who were all in his favour.

"Although the interest of justice would, as it is submitted, be as well served by a jury of eight as by one of 12, the large number might with perfect consistency be employed for trials on capital charges. For since in these cases a verdict of guilty is almost immediately followed by consequences which are utterly irretrievable, notwithstanding anything which may afterwards transpire, the responsibility imposed on the jury is necessarily more extreme than in any other trials. For the purpose, therefore, of alleviating in some degree, if it be possible, the burden of a most anxious duty by greater subdivision, a larger panel might be used for trying indictments for murder.

"It has been well observed that service in the jury-box is a valuable instrument of popular education. So true is this that it has always appeared to me that the exemption of ministers of all religious denominations from service is a disadvantage to them which conceals itself under the disguise of a privilege, the knowledge and experience of many kinds which the clergy would gain by short occasional visits to the Courts of Law being such as would be more peculiarly valuable to them than to any other class or profession. But those who at this particular moment enlarge on the virtues of the jury-box as a schoolmaster, with the view to prove that the more constantly people are brought within the range of its teaching the better for themselves, stretch the principle to an undue extreme. If not only such a number of people as is actually required, but as many more as occupation can be found or manufactured for, are brought to the Courts, on the principle that it is for the sake of their improvement that they are so brought, the consequence of this system will be that busy merchants, on finding that the attentions to them of the summoning officers are inordinately assiduous and unremitting, may be induced to think that their education is being a little too liberale overdone.

"I am presumptuous enough to venture to question whether what is called 'the feeling of Westminster Hall,' which is alleged to be against any reduction of the number of the jury, ought, even assuming it to be something more than a sort of vague sentiment, to tell with any overwhelming weight against the proposed change until the matter has been more attentively considered, for my own personal experience taught me that a man might be for some few years a barrister, and afterwards a special juror without becoming qualified to offer a well-instructed and carefully-formed opinion on the matters now under discussion. It would be, at any rate, unsatisfactory to the public at large if the case of the overburdened jurors were to be decided against them by the feeling, however strong it might be, of the members of the Bar, who, as being all exempt from service as jurors, have no actual experience of the inconvenience and downright loss which that service entails. The arguments used against a measure which is designed to mitigate the severity of the conscription for the jury-box might be weighed in different scales by a leader at Westminster Hall and by a trader or professional man, to whom the receipt of a missive from the summoning officer means a distinct sum out of pocket.

"It has been imputed (but scarcely, I think, in the spirit which should belong to calm discussion) to those who advocate the reduction of the number of the jury, that their proposal is intended as the first step towards procuring the abolition of trial by jury. To judge of others by myself, I should say that the allegation is precisely opposite to the truth, and that the object of those who think with me is essentially conservative. Long and most careful observation has impressed me with the conviction that the verdicts of juries are even more invariably right than is commonly supposed, and that the value of the tribunal cannot possibly be overrated. If the propriety of a verdict is not immediately obvious to me, I suspend, or at least suspect, my own judgment. The endeavour to follow in every thing the habit of thought of a late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas led me to pay most respectful deference to the verdicts of juries, and the teaching of his example is more than abundantly confirmed by experience. But on looking at the immense increase which has occurred in late years of the duty which has to be done by the section of the community which is liable to serve on juries—an increase the degree of which may be better realized when attention is called to the fact that, taking, for example, the metropolitan district only, the number of Courts which sit at *Nisi Prius* through the busiest periods is always double that of a few years ago, and may now, by law, be treble; that the Chancery Courts have been recently authorised to try by jury; that the Divorce Court makes large requisitions for jurors; that the number of cases tried before the Sheriff is greater, and that the Criminal Courts are not only multiplied in number, but that each of them sits much more frequently, and thus becomes more and more insatiable in its demands for jurors,—in view of these circumstances, I cannot but fear that if the tax for such it is, which is imposed on the men who are liable to serve goes on thus increasing by a sort of geometrical progression, some impatience must eventually be felt. To judge from experience, the demands of the jury-box seem to be gifted with an unlimited and indomitable power of growth and extension which they may but too confidently be expected to retain under all possible circumstances. If, therefore, on any of the grounds which I respectfully submit for consideration, or if, when the merits of the case for the proposed reduction receive from the Attorney-General the full justice which they are very far indeed from obtaining from my advocacy, it should be held that, without impairing the essential good qualities of trial by jury to any appreciable degree, jury-power may, in the interest of those who are liable to serve, be more economically used, expediency would then seem to be in favour of conceding the relief which is sought to be given. Otherwise it may be feared that if, hereafter, men find themselves incessantly called away from their business or other avocations to attend the Courts, the national affection which is now felt for trial by jury may be replaced by a cold admiration, to be followed by a feeling of dislike, which may eventually find expression in the success of some measure of a character destructive to the institution."

False Hair.—More than 100,000lb. of human hair was imported into Marseilles in 1873, principally from China.—*Graphic.*

Among the number of industries in Japan, is that of making gods and wayside shrines. By this craft, many stone-cutters and scrapers got their wealth, and almost every road, in Japan is lined with these lesser gods in stone. In Yamagata Ken, the people have been ordered to remove them; only the great lights such as O'Shaka Sama Amida, etc., being allowed to stand.—*Japan Gazette.*

THE DEBTS OF THE WORL

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It may be useful at the present moment, when our attention is being prominently directed to our own expenditure, to reflect on the burdens under which other nations are unhappily groaning. It is not a very easy matter to discover the actual indebtedness of either Europe or the world; but it is possible to give an approximate estimate of the total liabilities of continental nations. There are seven European nations which owe upwards of £100,000,000 each. They are:—

Great Britain	£790,000,000
France	748,000,000*
Italy	360,000,000
Russia	355,000,000
Austria	306,000,000
Spain	261,000,000
Turkey	124,000,000
	£2,944,000,000

The debt of the German Empire amounts to a little over £35,000,000. The different States composing it, however, owe in the aggregate about £173,000,000. The liabilities of the Empire may, therefore, be probably placed at about £208,000,000. The debts of the eight most heavily encumbered European countries may in this way be raised to about £3,152,000,000!

There are six other countries in Europe which owe their creditors more than £10,000,000 but less than £100,000,000. They are:—

Holland	£80,000,000
Portugal	64,000,000
Belgium	27,000,000
Greece	18,000,000
Roumania	13,000,000
Denmark	12,000,000
	£214,000,000

These six countries, then, add £214,000,000 to our previous total, and raise the national liabilities of Europe to £3,366,000,000. It must be remembered that we have excluded from this category all fractions of a million, and the debts of all States which owe less than £10,000,000. Nor should it be forgotten that in most cases the only returns which are available are one or two years old, and that, therefore, the national debts of Europe are probably greater than the figures at which we have placed them. We shall probably be within the mark in saying that, without including the liabilities of municipalities, the national debts of Europe exceed at the present moment £3,400,000,000. The relative charges which these debts involve does not correspond with their relative amounts. Here are a few of them:—

Country.	Debt.	Interest.	Rate per cent. About.
Italy	£360,000,000	£30,300,000	8½
France	748,000,000	27,700,000	3½
England	790,000,000	26,800,000	3½
Portugal	64,000,000	1,920,000	3
Denmark	12,000,000	1,100,000	9
Belgium	27,000,000	1,000,000	4
	£2,001,000,000	£88,800,000	4½

If the charge of the other debts is not relatively greater, the national liabilities of Europe involve a burden on its population of £134,000,000 a year. The debts of the rest of the world are happily much smaller than those of Europe, but even these are considerable. America, of course, heads the list. The different America States owe—

United States	£433,000,000
Brazil	67,000,000
Canada	21,000,000
Argentine Republic	16,000,000
Venezuela	14,000,000
Peru	12,000,000
Mexico	1,000,000
	£573,000,000

Asia follows America at a considerable distance. Her chief debts are—

British India	£108,000,000
Japan	27,000,000
	£135,000,000

Our different Australian colonies owe in the aggregate £38,000,000. The chief African debts are those of

Egypt	£28,000,000
Morocco	10,000,000
Capetown	1,000,000
	£39,000,000

The chief debts, then, in each of the five great divisions of the world amount in the aggregate to the following sums:—

Europe	£3,400,000,000
America	573,000,000
Asia	135,000,000
Africa	39,000,000
Australasia	38,000,000
	£4,185,000,000

If we add only £15,000,000 to this total for minor omissions, we are compelled to conclude that the nations of the world owe their creditors £4,200,000,000—a sum which at only 4½ per cent. must involve a charge of £189,000,000 a year! The figures are so stupendous that it is hardly possible to comment on them. But it is a suggestive circumstance that with perhaps three exceptions—the United States, Germany, and ourselves—all these countries are steadily increasing their debts. The greater portion of them have been created within the memory of the present generation; the great majority of them are rising still with a rapidity which is adding annually hundreds of millions to the national liabilities of the world.

*This is the lowest estimate of the French debt. Some authorities place it at £960,000,000.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Coco